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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890,-TEN PAGES.

TURNING TO KOCH FOR LIFE. ratification by the two Governments. without prejudice to the subsequent ratification by the Assemblies.

CONSUMPTIVES HASTENING TO BE INOCU-LATED.

& DEMAND FOR TEMPORARY HOSPITALS IS BER-LIN-THE REICHSTAG TO EXPRESS THE NA-

TION'S THANKS TO PROFESSOR KOCH Berlin, Nov. 17.-Professor Bergmann delivered : are last night at the Berlin Clinical Hespital thirty-nine cases treated by him according to the Koch method. The patients were sufering from various tubercular affections of the joints, bones, skin, glands, throat and mouth. One of them was suffering from a tumor on the larynx, and it was doubtful whether the affection was a tubercular or cancerous one. He was treated in the manner laid down by Professor Koch, and, as there was no constitutional reaction, Prilessor Bergmann was led to express the opinion that the tumor was of cancerous formation. Professor Bergmann illustrated the value of the Koch method as an aid in diagnosis.

Professor Bergmann also demonstrated the Foch cure last night before Dr. Von Gossler, Pressian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction and Medicinal Affairs, and many noted physicians including the celebrated Dr. Kerschensteiner of

The first English patient suffering tuberculos's has been successfully ineculated with the curative

Professor Koch's indisposition was caused by an injection of the lymph. It was only slight, owever, and has now passed away.

The Reichstag will meet on December 2. Among the first acts of the body will be the adoption of a resolution expressing the nation's thanks to Professor Kooh.

a resolution expressing the nation's thanks to Professor Koch.

A visitor to the consulting rooms of Dr. Cornet writes to the "Vossische Zeitung" as follows: "Imagine a dark corridor scarcely four and a half feet wide thronged by a motley assemblage of men and women, and, in a small adjacent ante-room, thirty persons coughing in a close atmosphere anxiously awaiting their turn for examination and treatment. One patient who appeared to be in an advanced stage of the disease had to be carried into the consulting room. In this room there were three assistants at work by a little table; one patient seated in a chair undressed and undergoing examination, and three other patients partially undressed and awaiting their turn. Dr. Cornet in the meantime made his way through the throng, calming the impatient and seeing that every one took his or her proper place. A workingman, who seemed to be suffering greatly, pleaded that he was the father of four children, and asked that his case might be taken without delay. He was told that he would be admitted as soon as a vacancy occurred. Similar answers were given to others who were importunate. The stream of applications for treatment has grown into a perfect avalanche."

The writer in conclusion says that the municipal authorities ought immediately to ere t temporary hospitals for the treatment of patier s with tuberculosis.

TO TRY KOCH'S METHOD IN BOSTON. AN INSTITUTION TO BE BUILT WHERE CON-

Boston, Nov. 17 .- It is announced that the project to establish in Boston an institution where cor sumptive patients may be treated by Koch's tube culosis cure is to be put into operation at once. A well nown local physician, an enthusiast on the subject of tuberculosis, who has just returned from Berlin, where had an opportunity to investigate the sed new cure for consumption, is about to take se afflicted with the disease. The lymph for the oculations is on the way to this city, and arrange-cents have been completed to make cultures of it, that a full supply will be constantly on hand for he members of the medical profession who will use it.

FATAL CAPSIZING OF A SHIP. THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS LOST IN AN ACCIDENT OFF THE DALMATIAN COAST.

London, Nov. 17.—A ship having on board a party of laborers and a large number of animals, bound for the island of Brazzs, where they were to be employed into the sea. A number of boats put out from the animals. Thirty-eight persons and 100

London, Nov. 17.—Advices from St. Petersburg say ft is reported that a serious riot occurred last week at shot and wounded 100 peasants and workmen for refusing to receive the commands of the newly appointed district officials. In addition to refusing to obey their commands, the rioters bound the officials with cords and sent them to Mosocw.

A PLOT TO STEAL ARMY EXAMINATION PAPERS. London, Nov. 17.—A plot to steal the Army education examination papers before the time set for the examinations has been discovered in the camp at Aldershot. The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, has offered a reward of £160 and a pardon to any one engaged in the conspiracy who will confess and in mish the authorities with the names of his accomplices.

THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The steamer Lualaba leaves
Antwerp for Zanzibar to-morrow with the agents of

AN EXTREMELY HIGH TARIFF FOR RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The decisions of the Tariff Committee so increase restrictions on commerce as to world. Even farming machinery is subject to a high tariff.

IN FAVOR OF BRIDGING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. Paris, Nov. 17.—The French engineer Renault has made a report to the Ministry of Works in favor of a bridge across the English Channel.

IS JACK THE RIPPER IN SPAIN! Madrid, Nov. 17.-A woman's body cut into pieces is supposed to have been murdered. The case has

BUSSIANS THREATENING ERZEROUM. Erzeroum, Nov. 17.—The concentration of Russian troops on the Armenian frontier has caused much uncasiness here. The Governor of Erzeroum has sent sixty wagonloads of ammunition for the Turkish troop on the frontier.

REPORTED MURDER OF FRENCH EXPLORERS.

Erzeroum, Nov. 17.—Two French explorers, MM.

Danely and Plisson, who were making a geographical four around Lake Van, are reported to have been

Rome, Nov. 17.—The Pope will create two new loceses, one from a portion of the Bishopric of meber and the other from a portion of the Bishopric Montreal.

QUEEN EMMA TO RECOME REGENT THIS WEEK.

The Haghe, Nov. 17.—Queen Emma will take the

THE UPRISING IN HONDURAS QUELLED

THE UPRISING IS INC.

Jacob Baiz, Consul-General of Guatemaia, yesterday received the following dispatch:

Tegucigalpa, Nov. 15.—Sanchez revolted with the garrison at the capital. He surrendered to-day. Order re-established, and complete peace prevails.

BOGRAN.

SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA SIGNING A TREATY. The following dispatch has been received by the Consul-General of Salvador in this city:

Consul-General of Salvador in this city.

To the Consul-General of Salvador at New-York.

The final treaty of peace between this republic and that of Guatemaia was yesterday signed at the capital of Guatemaia. The mutual respect to the autonomy and independence of both republics and the principle of non-interference are thereby made binding—principles which were upheld by salvador on the field of that it. The treaty is binding from the time of the

WENT DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE

NIHILISTS CONDEMNED TO DEATH. THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR BEGUN IN PARIS

IS STAMPED OUT IN RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Nov. 17 .- The trial of the Nihilists ere accused of being implicated in a plot against the Czar ended to-day. Sophie Guengberg, one of the prisoners, and two of her accomplices, Stollanofsky and Freifeld, were found guilty and condemned to be hanged. The court, however, recommended that the Czar remit the sentence of death against Stollanofsky

This the latest trial of Nihilists, presents the same which have been noticed in most of the for: ories, that is, the arraignment of women and the severity of the sentences pronounced against them. It has been said, with some appearance of truth, that Nihilism would die out but for the participation of It is undenlable that the Russian police and judges are especially afraid of the influence wielded by the educated young women of their country over the ung men whose studies they share in the colleges and universities. Russian officials may be justified their fears when they remember the part taken by Sophia Tetrouska in the killing of the late Czar, and the prominent role played by the famous Vera Sassoulich in most of the revolutionary plots concected by the Nihilists living in Russia, Geneva, London and Paris. This time, out of five persons placed on trial, two officers are acquitted and the court recommends the remission of the sentence of death which it has pronounced against the two male Nihilists. Exile to Siber: seen's to be a sufficient punishment for these men. But the court is without pity for the woman, sophie Guengberg. The Czar may be more merciful than his judicial functionaries. Still this is doubtful, because the present conspiracy is said to be a part of that plot which was hatched at Paris some months ago and was checked for the time being by the arrest of the conspirators there. They escaped with light sentences, though the Russian spies testified that the bombs or portions of bombs discovered in the lodging of the Nihllists were destined to be transported into Russia. The particulars of the Paris trial were fully related in these columns at the time, and the names of three of the accused persons are now recalled by the cable dispatch stating that they have been sentenced to death at the Petersburg. They appear to have carried into Russia their murderous explosives. Sophie Guengberg, was probably the principal actor in that expedition, and that would explain the harsher treatment she received at the hands of the court. But the court is without pity for the woman,

CANADIAN CRAFT TAKING 39,347 SEALS. THE SEASON'S CATCH HEAVY-18,105 SEALS

CAUGHT IN BEHRING SEA. Chicago, Nov. 17 .- A dispatch from Ottawa says: Compete returns of the scaling operations of the British Columbia fleet for the season, received at the Pisheries Department, show that 39,347 seals were taken, an increase of 6,000 as compared with 1889. Of this number 21,383 seals were taken off the coast of British Columbia and 18,165 in Baleita versal of the proportions as compared with previous seasons. This is altogether due to uncertainty pre sealers of British Columbia as to whether or not they would be molested if they entered the waters of Behring Sea. Twenty-nine vessels were engaged in the busi-ness this year. About thirty-five vessels will be in commission next season." valling in the early part of the season among the

CAPTAIN O'SHEA' GETS HIS DIVORCE. NO DEFENCE OFFERED BY MRS. O'SHEA-PAR-

London, Nov. 17 .- The trial of the O'Shea divorce case was resumed in the Divorce Court this morning before Mr. Justice Butt and the special jury. The charges he makes against his wife and Mr. Parnell. The first witness called was a servant who had worked at the O'Shea house at Eltham at the time Captain O'Shea charges that Mr. Parnell was paying clandestine visits to his wife. She testified that Mrs. O'Shea and Parnell were on one occasion locked in the drawing Mrs. O'Shea afterward explained that the lockling of the door was essential to the safety of Mr.
Paruell, as a number of members of secret societies
were prowling about the vicinity. She also told the
witness to deny that Parnell visited the house.

Another servant testified that Mrs O'shea and Parnell were locked in a room together until after midnight on one occasion.

A coachman who was formerly in the employ of Eltham station to Wonersh Lodge, Mrs. O'Shea's residence, after midnight. He afterward took Parnell's

O'Shea) took the Eastbourne house and paid the rent with checks signed Katie O'Shea. Parnell resided there, and also at the house in Regent's Park which

Mrs. Steele, sister of Mrs. O'Shea, whom the latter charged with adultery with Captain O'Shea, then took the stand and denied the charge made against her. cross-examined on the counter-charges made by his wife. The petitioner was accordingly recalled. He testified that he had lived apart from his wife at her express desire. He denied the charges of cruelty made with kindness. He had invited Mr. Parneil to dine at his house after challenging him to fight a duel because he had been convinced that his suspicions regarding his wife and Parnell were baseless. He had

last lived with his wife at Brighton in 1886.

This closed the evidence, and as neither the respondent nor co-respondent made any defence Mr. Justice Butt summed up the case for the jury. He dwelf upon the charge of connivance made by Mrs. O'shea and asked why the necessity for all the disguise resorted to by Mr. Parnell if the petitioner had consided at his wife's infidelity. The case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict that adultery had been committed by Mrs. O'shea and Parnell, and that there had been no connivance on the part of Captain O'shea. The court thereupon granted the decree of divorce prayed for by the petitioner, and condemned the corespondent to pay the costs of the action. The court also awarded the custody of the younger children to the petitioner.

PARNELL AND THE IRISH LEADERSHIP London, Nov. 17 .- "The Daily Telegraph" published Parnell's political obituary. It says he must cease

for the present at least, to lead the Nationalist party. It is repored that the followers of Mr. Parnell do not desire him to retire unless by his own volition, in which event the leadership of the Irish party will be vested in a commission of which Mr. Justin McCarthy will be president.

The provincial newspapers join in a chorus of denunciation of Mr. Parnell. "The Dundes Advertiser" (Gladstonian) says that the spectacle of Parnell sneaking out of bedrooms and sliding down fire-escapes is contemptible and pitiable, and that he ought for a time to retire to private life, as the Liberal party will prevent any attempt to brazen it out. Gladstonian papers in many cases advise temporary self-effacement. "The London Dally Chronicle" says: "It is deplorable that he should have wrecked his career and destroyed his public usefulness nearly to gratify a guilty passion. How can Catholic Ireland retain such a leader! The middle-class electors in England will certainly resist any appeal, even by Mr. Gladstone, to support the party led by Parnell."

Sherorooke, Que., Jall for the murder of a man named Calkins, has disappeared and the man will be hanged on December 12. Lord Stanley to-day affixed his scal to an order in Council passed by the Government on the recommendation of Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, that the law should be allowed to take its

rufrages on American missionaries in that quarter of Furkey where he lived have so long engaged the at-tention of the State Department, has been summarily maished to the interior of Arabia. The sentence has

his morning placed in the hands of J. A. Smith as re-eiver. Mr. Smith is secretary of both companies. The business of the companies was confined principally wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. The affairs are in good shape and the creditors are sale. The assets are \$150,000 and are largely in excess of the liabilities. The suspension of business was occasioned by the suspension of eight other mutual companies in various parts of the country during the last six months, caused parts of the country during the last six months.

FATAL DISASTER TO A FREIGHT TRAIN CROSSING THE KAW AT KANSAS CITY.

AT LEAST NINE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL IN-JURED-THE UNSUBMERGED PART OF THE WRECK CATCHING FIRE-THE CEN-

TRE SPAN GAVE WAY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17 .- At 6:23 o'clock this morning a short freight-train on the Kansas City. Wyandotte and Northwestern road from Beatrice, Neb. consisting of engine, tender, five freight-cars and a were blowing for the employes, and as the train entered the bridge many of them boarded it for a free ride across the river. Just as the engine reached the way, and the whole train dashed through the bridge into the river, thirty-one feet below. Engineer Patch up covered with bruises and burns, and as he rose toward the surface he felt the clutch of a drowning ceeded in kicking himself loose, and left his fireman at and held fast, drowning in sight of those near him. The train crew, with the exception of Allen, escaped

The train consisted of three loaded cars and two top of the rest of the train, and stood out of the water, supported by the bridge timbers. At the to a mass of charred timbers. Following is a complete list of the dead:

plete list of the dead:

Killed-Frederick Allen, fireman; Henry Coleman, brakeman; William Crawford, Henry Williams (colored), Ralph Fay, Frederick Bell, Edward Burke, Frank Wall and David Brown.

Injured-Christitu Patch, engineer, cut and braised about the legs and head, Jaw broken; Thomas Mulligan, head brakeman, bruised about body, legs and head; S. V. Smith, stockman, baddy bruised about tie body; L. Lattimore, three ribs broken; Pinkney Herod, conductor, bruised; H. T. Whittlach, brake-

Fay, Bell, Burke, Wall and Brown were employed at Armour's; and as they have neither reported for work nor nave returned nome, their names are included the list of the killed. No one knows how many persons were on board, but there may have been anywhere from a dozen up to thirty. The list of the saved comprises only four members of the train crew and two colored men who were riding across the bridge. Three tramps who boarded the train several stations up the road are also missing. All the missing are supposed to have been killed, and their bodies are now probably confined in the wreckage.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO FREIGHT TRAINS. Princeton, Ill., Nov. 17.—As two freight trains were passing each other several miles east of Prince ton, a car left its forward trucks and jumped out to ward the other train, resulting in the destruction of one locomotive and fourteen cars, and the death Engineer Kelly and the severe scalding of the fireman. It took two wrecking squads and about 100 men seventeen hours to clear one track. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

A BUSY TIME IN THE SPIRIT WORLD.

TRAINS, LUMBER MILES AND OTHER NOISY CON CERNS HEARD BY AN OLD MAN WHO PAID \$3,000 FOR THE PRIVILEGE.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 17 (Special).-The most remark able case in the history of Northern Pennsylvania is Paul Hill, an old man who lives near Montrose, is fendants. Hill alleges that the defendants, who claim obtained from him various sams amounting to they were in daily communication with the spirit land; that the Saviour was in need of funds which Hill must furnish for His use! that his first wife, who was dead, was in need of money to purchase clothing and other necessaries. Hill swore that he was powerless to release himself from the web the Browns wove around him and that he complled with their requests, the Browns said, was wafted to the spirit world. He related how he and his wife were told to do so many things by the spirits, through the medium of the Browns, and how he imagined that he heard the spirits singing, "I Am so Glad that Jesus Loves Me"; how he and his wife heard trains of cars, the noise of lumber mills and other evidences of a busy time in the other

FITTING THE SAN FRANCISCO FOR SERVICE San Francisco, Nov. 17 (Special).-The officers and nen who came here from New-York by special train begun to fit her for duty as the flagship of the Asiatic ready. Eight of her twelve 6-inch guns are lying or the wharf beside her. The remaining four guns are on the Charleston in place of her own two 8-inch runs, which are on their way from the East. When the changed. None of the many machine and rapid-firing cept part of the magnineers managed in the officers' quarters, which also is on band at the yart. As soon as these deficiencies are supplied the cruiser will go to the drydock. By orders from Washington, one side of the bottom will be painted with one anti-fouling paint, and the other side with another kind, one being of German production. Captain Sampson spends highly of the cruiser in every way, and pays a compliment to her builders.

SUICIDE OF VICE-CONSUL BORNEWANN, lands, was found in a swamp to-day at Magnolia, a little place near this city. He had committed sui-cide by drowning himself in the swamp while tem-porarily insane; at least, that is the supposition. Mr. Bornemann had often talked of killing himself, and when he disappeared a few days ago a report was circulated that he had committed suicide. He was about forty-four years old, and had been in this counof the large cotton firm of Knopp, Frerichs & Co., of Moscow, Russia, who have branch firms in Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans and New York. He was in charge of the house at Charleston, and afterward of the Savannah and New-Orleans houses. Mr. Borne mann was wealthly and had recently bought at \$30,000 a house in Bremen for his family. The news of his suicide was telegraphed to his family, his partner and to N. Melssner, the Bran's representative in New-Yora. Mr. Bornemann was a relative of Baron Knopp, who lived at Bremen.

Chicago, Nov. 17 (Special).—There was a meeting esterday of the surviving members of the 90th Illinois Infantry, the Irish Legion, to make arrangements for the celebration of November 25, the anniversary of the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which engagement the regiment lost many men. The Chicago members of the regiment will accept an invitation given by Mrs. Owen Stuart, the wife of the colonel, to spend the day at her home in Park Ridge.

had lost lieavily in the Northwestern Coal and Land scheme and in certain investments at Muncie, Ind., 1880, and a delegate at large to the National Conven-tion of 1884. He was an unsuccessful candidate for

FEARS OF AN UPRISING.

SECRETARY PROCTOR AND GENERAL MILES DISCUSS THE INDIAN SITUATION.

ARMY TROOPS TO BE KEPT READY FOR ALL POSSIBLE DISTURBANCES-SITTING BULL STIRRING UP THE RED MEN.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Chicago, Nov. 17.-General Miles and the Army officers here fear that there may be an Indian up-rising in the Northwest the like of which has never been known in this country. It is their opinion that the situation is now particularly favorable to the ammunition and supplies. The salvation of the settlers kind, which might disperse the redskins.

An important consultation was held in St. Louis yesterday between the Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, and General Miles. The latter laid before his superior all the detailed information at hand, consisting of full reports from the commanders of frontier posts, showng the number of the Indians, the names of their holds, as well as the truth concerning the singular The result of the conference was a resolution on the part of Secretary Proctor to keep the troops in constant readiness to resist any attack the Indians may make and to protect any settlers who may be threatened. General Miles was accompanied to St. Louis by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Aujutant-General of the Department of the Missouri. They returned to this city to-day, and Genment to the press. Colonel Corbin said: The possibilities are that we will have in the North-

west this winter the bloodlest Indian war ever fought. Understand, I say possibilities. The probabilities are that the threatened danger will be averted by the cold winter storms, which are expected now. Rethe midst of a hard winter; we may have another. desperate now. The situation on the reservations is most peculiar. Indians are always half-prepared for the whites, who are constantly imposing on them. Just now they are wrought up over the Ghost Dance. seen a man who comes to them calling himself a making every effort to find out. He may be some a cowboy full of pranks. One thing is certain: who ever the fellow is he is able to speak to several different tribes in their own languages, which naturally gives the Indians confidence in him. They believe him when he says that they have but to fight for themswallow the whites, and will bring back from the happy hunting-grounds all the buffoloes and dead In-This is a pretty picture, and no wonder it impresses the ignorant and half-civilized red man.

est-drawn-out wars have always been the result of sore: religious excitement. This Ghost Dance that produces such an effect on the Indians is more han a religious excitement; it is a religious fever. There are 30,000 Indians in that country, and there is no question that they can make a great havoc, if they once get started, before the Army can head them off. But it is contrary to Indian tradition for the braves to take the warpath in winter."

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 17.-The superstition of the Indians regarding the new Messiah and the promised return of their supremncy over the whites has taken a serious hold on them, and for the first time in his life Major McLaughlin, agent at Standing Rock, finds himself unable to govern them. Sitting Bull and others have told the agent frankly that they have no further use for the whites, and that they firmly believe it only a question of a short time when the whites will dis appear from the face of the earth. Yesterday couriers from the agency arrived in Mandan with information that an aprising of the Indians had already begun, and it "le pleasant weather continued the uprising would be general." It was also learned that the Indians have been buying ammunition for some time past, nearly the whole supply at Mandan having been purcha-ed. The dealers did not realize until yesterday that selling to Indians was unlawful.

The troops at Forts Yates and Lincoln have been

moment's notice. There is much uneasiness among the settlers west of the Missouri River, and some families have moved up the Mandan and across the river. Old frontiersmen declare, however, that a general uprising this late in the fall is not probable.

A mass-meeting of citizens was held in Mandan tonight to discuss the Indian situation. The citizens have organized for protection. Governor Miller was telegraphed to for arms and animunition, and he has given instructions to the Adjutant-General to use his discretion. All sorts of rumors are affoat. Telegrams to standing Rock are unanswered, and the latest rumor is that a band of armed Indians left their huts on the Agency at 10 o'clock this morning.

A TALK WITH GENERAL SCHOFIELD. HE DOES NOT EXPECT ANY CAMPAIGN, BUT IF

has developed at the War Department to-day regarding the Indian troubles in the Department of Dakota and the Platte. General Miles reports that he has received no tidings from General Ruger, who is in the centre of the threatened trouble. Major-General J. M. Schohe did not anticipate any attack from the Indians upon the forts on the frontier. He regarded the threatened uprising as a fanatical craze on the part of the In-dians, which, as in the case of a more civilized people, might result in violence. The troops, he said, had been prepared for any attack for a long time, and any indication of an Indian uprising would be promptly met by an initiative move on the part of the United States troops. General Schofield was inclined to at-iribute the ominous dispatches and reports from the Indian country to the Indian agents, who are liable to jump at conclusions. "Military men in Washington," said General Schofield, "do not look for any Indian campaign. Information at present in possession of the Department does not warrant any special provisions. If the Indians in the Departments of Pakota and the Platte should be excited the provision of the Department of properties of the Department of Pakota and the Platte should be excited the Department of properties of the Department of Pakota and the Platte should be excited the Department of properties of the Department of properties of the Department of Pakota and the Platte should be excited the Department of properties of proper to a degree of violence, it might be difficult to control them until they had wrought some damage among the white settlements, but there could be only one result— the final subjugation of the Indian. The Army has clustered about the territory inhabited by the Indians any Indian attacks. The only danger is from the sud-den and immediate movement of the redskins. This would, if possible, be anticipated by General Ruger, who is closely observing the tendency of the Sloux. Any suspicious action on the part of the Indians will be me, by forceful measures, from the United States be met by forceful measures from the United States troops; although it is desired not to be betrayed into too prompt action, lest the Indians should construe the attitude of the Army as offensive."

In the territory liable to Indian attack, in addition to the cavalry and infantry troops at Forts Yates and Meade are the 8th Infantry at Fort Robinson, Neb.; 17th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 2d Infantry at Omaina; a part of the 21st Infantry at Fort Sidney, Neb.; a part of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Niolpara, Neb., and the 94th Infantry in Assistance. Niebrara, Neb., and the 24th Infantry in Arizona and New-Mexico, all of which could be available within twelve hours. An officer, who is in the city from Fort ful effect on the Indians. They depend upon the Government to a large extent for personal shelter and forage for horses. Without the latter no effective campaign could be carried on. The deep snow of that country interferes with grazing and any uprising now is destined to be short-lived. The officer places the re-

distrust the settler. The Indians were, for the most part, peaceable and he did not think the ill-feeling, if it exists, was more than this personal distrust or, at most, the religious frenzy of the Indians.

Mrs. Kantz, wife of General E. V. Kautz, who is in command of a frontier post and himself a noted Indian logaler, is in the city, and says that private advices from the Department of Daton do not justify the sensational reports published in the Eastern newspapers. There has fever been an Indian attack on a post, and her own experience pointed to the unlikelihood of any Indian campaign at this time, should there be one, her information was to the effect that the troops stationed in the threatened regions would suffice for all defensive purposes.

Officials of the Indian Bureau, who naturally feel a

deep interest in the subject, do not think that a MORE MONEY FOR BARINGS'.

PORCUPINE TELLS ABOUT THE CHRIST. THE WEIRD ADVENTURES OF A CHEYENNE

INDIAN IN SEARCH OF THE MESSIAH. Chicago, Nov. 17 .- General Miles has received from the post adjutant at Fort Custer, Mont., the report of Lieutenant F. C. Robertson, relative to the new religious craze at the Cheyenne Agency. Among other things the Lieutenant said that he had obtained from Henry Reed, the Arapahoe interpreter, information which, if true, would establish the identity of the so-called new Messiah is a Reed says this new Messiah is a lied new Messiah. Reed says this new Messiah is a lied new Messiah Pah-Ute Indian named John Johnson. He says Joh son is an intelligent but not educated Indian. man lives on the Walker Lake (Pah-Ute) Reservation where Reed says there ought to be no difficulty about finding him. Reed says that he knows this man personally and seems to be positive as to the ide

The Lieutenant also sends a statement of the Chey enne Indian, Porcupine, who gives a wonderful acdescribes the weird ceremonies and worship of the Porcupine says that he took a long journey, arriving finally at a lake, supposed be Pyramid Lake in Western Nevada, wh he met a crowd of Fisheaters. Porcupine says: The Fisheaters near Pyramid Lake told me that Christ

had appeared on earth again. They said Christ knew he was coming; that eleven of his children were also coming from a far land. It appeared that Christ had sent for me to go there, and that was why, unconsciously, I took my journey. It had been foreografined. They told me when a got there that my Great Father was there also, but I die who sent word to us to remain fourteen days in that cam was with them. They all formed in this ring and around it; they put up sheets all around the circle, as they had no tents. Just after dark some of around to find him and finally saw him sitting on one si of the ring. He was dressed in a white coat with stripe The rest of his dress was a white man's except that he had on a pair of moccasins. Then he began our dance, every-body joining in, the Christ singing while we danced. We danced till late in the night, when he told us we had danced

day, but would be back the next morning and talk to us I heard that Christ had been crucifled and I looked to see and I saw a sear on his wrist and one on his face, and he seemed to be the man; I could not see his feet. He would to see him depart. When we were assembled he began Christ lying down beside us, apparently dead.

made everything you see around you. I am the man wi you, my children. I made this earth and everything on i I have been to heaven and seen your dead friends and he from it; the earth was to be all good hereafter; that we must be friends with one another. He said if any man disobeyed what he ordered, his tribe would be wiped from the face of the earth. Ever since the Christ I speak of talked to me.

thought what he said was good. I have seen nothing bad in it. When I got back I knew my people were bad and had heard nothing of all this, so I got them together and told them of it, and warned them to listen to it for their own good. I told them just what I have told you h

INVESTIGATING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS BEGINS ITS SES-SION IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 17 (Special).-The Chicago Wo the Congress Investigating Committee. The com-mittee of which Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, is chairman, met in the Pacific Hotel. Messrs. Candler, Flower, Frank and Wilson were present. Candler opened the proceedings by stating to the director-general that it was the object of the committee to obtain from him a full and comprehensive statement as to the site question. Mr. Davis explained this matter, as well as the contemplated bureau sysn, which is inter

away largely with the standing committees of the commission. Then Chairman Candler asked: "What was your construction of the law. Mr. Davis, so far as the constitution of the National Commission is concerned!"

"Supervisory," was the answer.

"Then a proposition to establish any bureau away from Chicago at any expense to the Government, especially out of the United States, is in your opinion against the spirit of the law!" asked Chairman

This was a rap at Commissioner T. M. Waller, of Connecticut, who is chairman of the National Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has been authorized to establish an office in London to negotiate with foreign

"Do you think that it was the spirit of the law to call together 115 lady managers at this time, when there is no site in view?"

"Most assuredly not, sir."

"Now for your practical suggestions for the ex-

"Organize. Have one recognized head—a National stamp upon the commission's acts." "Then you do not favor the meeting of the standing

committees !"

Vice-President Bryan was next called upon, and was pointedly asked what he drew \$12,000 a year salary for.

President Baker, of the Board of Trade, a World's Fair director, called attention to the fact that after Professor Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, had defined a classification for the exhibits, an "Irish editor from the Pacific Coast," De Young, of "The San Fran-cisco Chronicle," assumed that the classification was all "bosh" and had it changed. Mr. Baker wound up by saying that he believed the National Commission had hindered rather than helped the work.

TRIED TO KIDNAP A TEN-YEAR OLD BOY.

est gating attempts recently made to abduct the children of Mrs. George A. Nye, of this city. Yester-day an unknown man enticed away her ten-year-old of them. The police found the child late last night. He says the young man who had led him off was joined by another man, but that they left him when they thought they were followed. Mrs. Nye, the mother of connected in Detroit. The father of Mrs. Nye was twice married, and died, as was supposed, intestate, leaving two families of children. The estate, which was large, has never been settled up. A short time ago a will was brought to light in which Mr. Russ leaves most of his property to Mrs. Nye and her three children. Mrs. Nye says that this was the first time that attempts had been made to steal her children.

place at Meriztown, this county, at 7 o'clock this morning, which resulted in the death of three men and the serious injury of seven others. While the employes of Edward Trexler's stove factory were preparing to start work for the day and the engineer was getting up steam in the bollers, one of the large boilers exploded. The building was completely wrecked and Henry Epler, aged twenty-one; Sassaman Hilbert, aged twenty-five, and Charles Oswald, aged forty-five, were instantly killed. Among the more seriously injured are samuel Charles Bausher, Charles Wolbert and Charles Albert. All were terribly scalded and Epler, Delong and Albert also had limbs broken. The exact cause of the ex-plosion is not known. The force of the concussion was felt a distance of five miles. The bodies of the killed were horribly mangled.

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 17.—The 2,000 girls employed in the trimming departments of the eighteen hat factories connected with the Fur Hat Manufacturers' Association were locked out this morning. Some of the factories have shut down entirely, while the others continue to do work in other departments. Over 5,000 hatters were idle here to-day.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOUND TO PREVENT A CRASH.

LONDON BANKS TO GUARANTEE FIFTEEN MILLION POUNDS.

ANOTHER DECLINE ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE FOLLOWED BY A RALLY-UNEASINESS IN

> BERLIN OVER THE OUTCOME OF THE TROUBLE.

London, Nov. 17 .- A representative of the Associated Press to-day visited the house of Baring Brothers & Co. Everything was quiet about their place of business, and there were no internal or external signs of disturbance. The members of the firm stated that all their acceptances and other liabilities will be met as they fall due. They also said that the position of the firm, with the Bank of England at its back, is

stronger now than ever before. The banks supporting the Barings now propose to guarantee the whole £15,000,000 of acceptances. The management of Baring Brothers is expected to go into commission. Lord Revelstoke, the head of the firm and a director of the Bank of England, withdraws as chief, although he will continue to advise the other members of the firm. The other partners are the Hon. John Baring, also a director of the Bank of England; the brewers Guinness, Mr. Hodgson, a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation; Mr. Halhed, of the Marine Assurance Company; Mr. Gair, of the Union Marine Assurance Company : the Hon. Henry Baring, half-brother of Lord Northbrook, and Henry Mildmay, all men of solid

financial repute. It is stated that the guarantee fund amounts so far to £14,000,000. Telegrams are being constantly received from home and foreign houses offering help.

At 12:30 p. m. to-day foreign securities on the Stock Exchange were depressed. Consols were steady. American secusities were weak. The rate of discount in the open market was nominally the same as the Bank of England rate.

As compared with Saturday's closing, prices at 12:30 p. m. to-day showed no change for both consols for money and for account; no change for either first or second mortgage Atlantic and Great Western trustees' certificates, a decline of 3-8 for Canadian Pacific, a decline of 3-8 for Erie, a decline of 1 1-2 for Erie second consols, a decline of 1-2 for Illinois Central, a decline of 1-8 for St. Paul common, a decline of 1-2 for New-York Central, a decline of 1 1-4 for Pennsylvania, and a decline of 1-2 for Reading.

Dispatches received at 1 p. m. from the Continental bourses showed that they were all weak. After that foreign securities and American railway securities were flatter and prices continued to recede. Consols and English railway securities were steady.

As compared with the 12:30 prices the closing

prices showed an advance of 3-16 for consols for money and of 1-8 for consols for the account, a decline of 1-4 for Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates; no change for ditto seconds; a decline of 1-4 for Canadian Pacific; a decline of 1-4 for Erie; no change for Eric second consols or Illinois Central; a decline of 1-2 for St. Paul common; no change for New-York Central; a decline of 3-8 for Pennsylvania, and a decline of 1-4 for Reading.

After the official close business on the Stock Exchange had a decidedly better tendency, prices rallying from the worst points, but still leaving a general decline for the day. Speculative dealings were scarce few venturing to operate in view of the uncertain and critical condition of the market. Some good investment business greatly assisted to modify the depression, and street dealings on late continental telegrams were chiefly purchases by investors who had been attracted by the low level of the quotations.

The leading feature of the day has been a furher fall in River Plate stock, , Uru

The fall in silver influenced a decline in rupee paper of 1 1-2, while American railroad securities fell off 1-2 to 3 5-8, and Mexican railroads declined 1 1-4. The troubles of Baring Brothers & Co. caused

securities fell 1-2 to 1 1-4 per cent. Rio Tinto declined 13 francs.

The press eulogizes the action of the Bank of France in assisting the Bank of England by sending goid to that irstitution.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, and editor of the "Economiste Francais," in an interview to-day declared hat the London market would not be gravely affected by the financial crisis arising from the difficulties of Baring Brothers & Co. He further said that the present trouble would not compare with the French financial collapse of 1882. The Argentine Republic would be a great sufferer. She would be compelled to suspend the payment of coupons on her debt. France, he said, was only interested in a secondary degree. The trouble would only retard her arrangements with the Argentine Republic. On the other hand, it would throw into relief the solidity of the French market, the prestige of which would regain its incomparable lustre.

The Hague, Nov. 17.—The Bank of the Netherlands has increased its rate of discount from 3 1-2 to 4 per cent.

Lisbon, Nov. 17.—"Las Novidades" says that Portugal owes the Barings £800,000.

EVIDENCES OF A BETTER SITUATION. MR. GOULD RENEWS HIS CONFIDENT EXPENSE

SIONS AND DENIES SOME RUMORS

The general opinion of bankers and financial men that "the worst was over" found stronger emphasis yesterday when Wall Street passed through a critical day with no failure that was regarded as serious. The rally in prices and the shrinkage in the speculative dealings in stocks gave evidence that an acute crisis

had been safely passed.

Public interest has largely been centred of late apon the supposed doings of Jay Gould and his associates. All of Mr. Gould's utterances have been of a character to inspire confidence among investors, and what he said yesterday was largely a repetition of former remarks. He does not confirm some of the stories of railway changes which have been circulated under the idea that the situation thereby would be improved, but he continues to point out the cheapness of many stocks and to note the steady buying of

Mr. Gould was asked yesterday about the report that he had acquired control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. "No, it is not true," he and Santa Fe Italiroad. "No, it is not true," he answered. "Of course I am a large stockholder in the company, and we have excellent relations with the company. I admire the management very much, but I have no desire to extend my present active interests. That is the reply I would make to the question whether I libre obtained control of Richmond Terminal. I do not know anything about the question whether Mr. Dillon will be the next president of Union Pucific. I know Mr. Dillon well, but it isn't true that I have made any arrangements to help him.

Union Pacific. I know Mr. Dilion well, but it isn't true that I have made any arrangements to help him to the presidency of Union Pacific."

Mr. Gould added: "I think the situation is mending. Don't you find that there is a better feeling in financial circles? Of course it may take some time to settle the temper of Wall Street, but investors are buying stocks and at the price of many of them there could not be better bargains. Here are some figures on

less anxiety in Paris than in Berlin, where anxious fears were entertained regarding the outcome of their difficulty.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The Bourse was unsettled today and there was a general decline, especially in bank securities. Deutsche Bank closed at 150.40 against 158.60 on Saturday. Roubles closed at 243.90. Austrian Credit lost 3 per cent. Foreign securities show an average decline of 11-4 per cent. The dominant influences were adverse rumors regarding Argentine and Uruguay securities and distrust of the position in London.

Paris, Nov. 17.—On the Bourse to-day irregular prices and a depressed feeling prevailed until toward the close, when there was some recovery. The fortnightly settlement proceeded and contanges were moderate. During the day foreign securities fell 1-2 to 11-4 per cent. Rio Tinto declined 13 francs.